RIVEN GERMANS CANNOT COUNTER

aris Believes Enemy Too Closely Pressed to React **Below Aisne**

ALLIED GUNS ARE BUSY

Remnants of Crown Prince's Forces Mercilessly Pounded as They Withdraw

cial Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co.

Paris, Aug. 8. Paris is satisfied today that the Gernow be limited to the efforts of the lowing plan; rosse Bertha" which Tuesday resumed

enemy, it is believed here, no is in a position to react effecto make any prolonged stand between the Vesle and the Alsne is scouted as impracticable. In the center of that tion the distance between the two running northward a shot or shell fired in anger. om Fismes, is only between four and

south bank of the Vesle, have now for nearly forty-eight hours mercilessly As long ago as Tuesday afteroon there was not a single yard of osition where the enemy still was hold-ng on which wasn't under either the on which wasn't under either the very little reply is coming from

them find themselves faced, as a , by dense barrages, machine-guns rifle fire, and have to wait from e to time until guns can be brought to clear the obstructions away. The nemy rear guards are composed, for the most part, of men who belong to his regiments who have been withdrawn from his shock divisions. It is synificant of the German shortage of in-power that he has been compelled to oy for this work crack troops which ainly never were intended to cover continued bad weather undoubted-

GERMAN REVOLT

Dutch Traveler Declares Only Outside Influences

Will Bring Rebellion

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co

AIR RAIDS ARE HELPING

The Hague, Aug. 8. Your correspondent learns from a Dutchman, just returned from Germany, that posters have been put up in Gerposters have been put up in Ger-towns, including Cologne and Dusdorf, representing a ship

France from America with a few men, in town costume, disembarking. The French are represented as onskers, asking, "But where are the idlers?" And one who is armed with era glasses, a civilian, traveling with grage, answers. "There are no others It is stated that these posters have een lately embarrassing to the officials, lermans are beginning to realize that there are American troops in France but the masses are still convinced they all are fresh and inexperienced. Your correspondent can state abso-

lutely authoritatively that the Wash-ington telegram, stating that there were 1,250,000 Americans in France, and for-warded from Holland, was suppressed by the censor in Berlin, and never was lished. The educated people of Ger-ny must, however, realize the truth. as the English papers are still allowed to be circulated.

Speaking of the offensive, the traveler present offensive has failed, and that they must go through another winter fore they can win, and they have

Asked whether Germany would cheer-Asked whether dermany would cheerfully face another war-winter, a German
army man said, 'The people will go
through it admirably, party through
the hope of a final victory, and partly
through the power of habit.'

"There is not the slightest chance of
German unrising against the Govern-

German uprising against the Governto revolt is severely punished. In spite of all precautions of the German auto prevent stories about the air raids spreading, these tales are cir-culated over the whole country, and the recent Cologne raid appears still to consternation One German from Cologne even stated that there were 400 burials of air-raid victims in one day."

BAVARIAN OUTLOOK GLOOMY

Official Figures Cannot Conceal

ements made by Minister Brettrich in stilted sporting attitudes. n the food and economic situation, lare that the outlok for the near fuis the Munich Neueste Nachrichten.

Faus the Munich Neueste Nachrichten, er reproaching the official figures re-reing the food rations and the gro-ted meatless weeks, adds that the ac-mits and figures will not conceal the ual misery, and show that the Gov-ment is not able to prevent a break-wing of the provisioning system in Ger-my, the harvest system being worse in in 1917, and the hopes based upon seis, the Ukraine and Rumania not no realisable.

DE GOUTTE'S OWN MEN WON FIGHT NORTH OF OURCQ

divisions holding the line were of poor quality. Some units were reduced to less than a third of their effectiveness by the successful Franco-American local ctions of the last monh and by the ravages of the Spanish grip.

On July 15 De Goutte's front ran record." from Faverolls, north of the Ourcq. to a point opposite Dormans.

As the world knows, the Germans by counter-attacks, in which a newly

On the 17th De Goutte concentrated atention on his own offensive, and the army of De Mitry took over the charge of the Marne region.

De Goutte then faced the problem of getting the most effective results from

the comparatively weak forces at his man counter-offensive, which it has been disposal, most of whom had been engaged for two or three weeks in continuous fighting. He adopted the foi-On the front between the Ourcq and

its practice of dropping shells on the further south, he concentrated his best divisions as a striking force, supported by tanks and a lauge part of his avail-

The place formerly occupied by the and the idea that he will be most northerly French troops across the Ourcq was taken by a brigade of the American division that had been training with one of its units, of which scarcely a single man had seen

Americans Cleared Wood

Their mission was primarily to act is cover for the blow on their right n hammering the remnants of the wn Prince's forces still south of the ac. As long ago as Thursday of the clearing Fresnes Wood where the and not to undertake one on their own French for a time were held up by

achine guns. Another brigade had similar duty of cover on the right flank of the striking force which was thus able to didges across the Aisne are also sub-cited to a constant hombardment both om our guns and airplanes. Two of a German bridges across the river American force without fear of being turned for the wings. South of it was another French division and then a Franco-American force in charge of an Amerthe German bridges across the river were destroyed Tuesday and material that was being transported across them day's instructions were to act as a was thrown into the river. The fact ctly the same way as De Goutte him-

Mangin had informed De Gouetts that he intended to attack at 4:50 without artillery ppreparation, but the latter felt that in his case he could hardly take the risk with his more limited forces and decided on a middle course. That is, he ordered an hour dle course. That is, he ordered an hour and a half of artillery preparation, beginning at 3:20, against the zone behind the enemy's outpost positions, which zone was some 1500 yards deep, go forward during the preparation and cupy as much of this zone as possi-

from a line more than a kilometer inside the outpost zone, which gave

it a considerable advantage. The enemy resistance was feebly un-sciting. The Germans had constructed only a fragmentary defensive organization and the four divisions opposite the striking force were thrown back in confusion on the

where, as I was told, Mangin's right region of Hautweisen wood. De Goutte's striking force dared not

go far in its push ahead, lest its flank be exposed, but by the night of the 19th the obstacles in its way had been removed.

On the following days the progress of Mangin's left forced the enemy to withdraw from south of the Marne and begin the evacuation of the left hand corner of the pocket, where the American advance was particularly rapid, despite the obstinate machine gun resistance.

The rest of the battle was a series of bounds forward, followed by a period of hard fighting as the enemy threw in reserves, including Guards, Jaegers and other first-class divisions assigned by the Crown Prince.

Battle in Three Periods

Thus the battle fell into three periods: The first on July 18-20, which stand on the Marne when they with the officer called the battle of Nuilly-drew to the north bank, but the line. St. Front to Chatilion; the second— after the advance—the battle of the Epieds region, from the 21st to the resigned themselves to it sulkity, although the offensive was advertised as a peace-bringing offensive.

27th, and the third—after another to ward move—the battle of the Ourcq, from July 29 to August 1. This, in turn, was followed by progress to the line of the Vesle

the fact that no fewer than twenty-two divisions were engaged against De Goutte, of which four were wholly fresh, from the reserves of Crown an unknown number of British divisions to whom General Mangin has than 6000 prisoners. 110 guns, 600 just paid a glowing tribute, in which than 6000 prisoners and 50 minenwerfers had alrendy passed through the Franco-American depots, hesides vast stores of shells, and he said that nearly an orities to prevent stores. fresh, from the reserves of Crown Prince Rupprecht. By July 27 more auequal amount of artillery was yet to
the
be counted and further large captures
of prisoners and material.

Three Score Captured Guns

Your correspondent lunched with General Mangin and his staff at army headquarters that lately shook to the thunder of hundreds of guns. More than three score of them now line one avenue through the park-trophies captured from the enemy in the vicorious offensive.

Official Figures Cannot Conceal
Misery, Declares Munich Paper
Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co.
London, Aug. 8.— The Chronicle's
Curlch correspondent reports that the
Savarian papers, commenting on the
Savarian papers, commenting on the
statements made by Minister Brettrich

The General commented laughingly thereupon, and indeed, his conver-sation throughout was gay, general and varied. It might have been a peace-time hunting party, save for the occasional distant rumble of artillery guards back across it as we advanced and the uniforms worn by all, includ-ing the servants, of whom there was one left-handed native who has accompanied Mangin since his African

desired result-what do you think, just received a paper from an or-derly, put in: "The general keeps his net for the boches. Here are the figures of our prisoners—20,000 in

July-I'll wager that beats your fly It was hard to realize that the general, courteous as a host to a king, and so unaffectedly so, was the terrible soldier who had been the spearmade initial gains across the Marne head of France's attacks from Verdun under cover of a terrific bombardment, until now. Yet even while he scoffed but on the following day were checked gayly at the pretensions of one of his officers to forecast the weather by the up American division had a change of the moon, his face and bear ing stamped him as a cominant per

> Mangin is a man of middle height. chest like a prizefighter, his head is almost aquare, with its back falling straight to his face is short, with an abnormal width between the ear and chin that betokens an implacable.
> His nose is strong and aquiline. ips firm yet mobile, and his short tache, bushy eyebrows, and hal hat waves back en masse from his road forehead are black and untinged with gray. His brown-flecked hazel eyes are bright and passionate. It is the head of a Cesare Borgia, with Borgia's ruthless energy. But Mangin, unlike Borgia, is a man who is the master of his own volcanic tem-per, as once he mastered the African barbarians and the dare-devil soldiers of of the Foreign Legion.

BERTHELOT HELD FOE ON RHEIMS LINE AS ORDERED

Arrival of British Re-enforce-Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co

With the French Armies, Aug. 8. The task of General Bethelot's army during the battle which was virtually concluded with the retreat of the Crown Prince and his armies beyond very little reply is coming from enemy artillery indicates clearly he chiefly is occupied in getting his affect to attempt anything but the attainment of the other side of the ment of limited objectives.

Crown Prince and his armies because the Vesle was a most trying one. Bethelot's orders were to hold onto ment of limited objectives.

He did not receive any re-enforce—which already has under its talons ments, in spite of the fact that the Greek, Rumanian and Serbian populadivisions in line facing his few divi-sions, which, although small in num-ber, comprised units which had made name for themselves on many bat tlefields. Among them, also, were a couple of divisions of Italians, who vie and directed that light forces should with their French comrades in cour-

age and tenacity.

Bethelot's first duty was to stay the Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger At 4:50 the main attack was to German rush which started on July be delivered against the principal zone 15 to push through the Marne and of resistance.

Gained Initial Advantage

The plan succeeded admirably. The advance guard did its work so well that the main body was able to launch and the succeeded was able to launch and the succeeded that the best way to carry out the task was while remaining on the defensive to the start of the that the main body was able to launch while remaining on the defensive to an attack when the moment came make it a very active one with inces-

Meanwhile Highland and Yorkshire divisions had been brought up with the object of taking part in the de-fensive action, but when it was found that Mangin's offensive was progress ing and that De Groutee, with his French and American troops, was pushing up from the bottom of the

PEACE OFFENSIVE TURN TO BANDITS

ized and Plundered in Blackmailing Her Allies Medieval Style

Former Greek Minister Declares War Has Shown Country's Brutal Policy

By the Associated Press

to Obtain Advantage

ording to Alexander Carapanos. rmer Minister of Foreign Affairs. She is playing particularly upon the friendly sentiment existent, at least in part, Great Britain and the United States,

the part of Bulgaria have been con- heterogeneous empire. med by M. Michalakopoulos, our Minter of Agriculture, who has returned interview printed in the Messenger f this city. "Bulgaria is employing her terrorizing and robbing the id method of blackmailing her allies in and defying all authority. order to obtain the largest possible secions of the territories of her neighbor, and is exploiting the eternal philo-Bul-gar illusion in America and England, a occeding which has been employed. articularly of late."

which weakened the confidence reece in the Entente, he says.
"Three years of war have shown ments Gave Him Opportunity to Advance—Much Loot Captured

Advance—Much Loot Captured

Clearly the artful and brutal policy of Bulgarla, as well as her ardent militarism, the purpose of which is to accomplish destruction and to gain ultimate dominion by violence. It is to be honed that by this time the Powers know how to appreciate at its true value the pre-tended repentance of Bulgaria."

clarified. "I believe," he continues, "that I interpret the ardent wish of the Greek people that it be no longer permitted to catch a glimpse of the unhappy possiawaiting the outcome of Mangin's of-fensive.

He did not receive any re-enforce which already has under its talons

BULGAR RUMORS DISOUIETING

Allies Urged to Make Statement to Reassure Greeks

Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Athens, Aug. 8.—The Greek press and public opinion continue to show distinct disquiet at rumors of the possibility of a iolte-face by Bulgaria.

Although there is no disposition to identify that the Allied Governments would be capable of committing the inconsistency of favoring Prussian maneuvers in the east at the very moment they are fighting Prussian militarism, neverheless there is fear that the efforts of certain British and American Bulgarophiles may influence public opinion a these countries. Athens, Aug. 8 - The Greek press and

Rescued and Then Arrested

organization and the four divisions opposite the striking force were thrown back in confusion on the Forty-fourth Division, which was in reserve.

Remarkably enough, the French-American forces south of the striking force were able to make progress to an almost equal extent. They, too, drove four enemy divisions before them, who were supported by the

Retreat Skillfully Conducted

Therefore, as Foch has been able to

The enemy has been conducting his

which at the end of a long and strenuous retreat will be a difficult opera Even if he carries this through as

have deceived the German people and brought the day appreciably nearer when they will be called to account.

Meantime, on our front we have

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\$1.25 ROUND

Excursions

Reading

been quietly and methodically improv-ing our positions to the south of the Somme, in front of Amiens, along the

Fifth Division of the Prussian Guard, the enemy thus engaging ten divisions on the first day. During the first two days the advance was somewhat hampered by German resistance north of the Ource where the divisions of the control of the Ource where the divisions of the control of the Ource where the divisions of the ource where the divisions of the control of the Ource where the divisions of the ource where the divisions of the first two days the advance was somewhat hampered by German resistance north of the Ource where the divisions of the Prussian Guard, the enemy thus engaging ten divisions of the Prussian Guard, the enemy thus engaging ten divisions of the Prussian Guard, the enemy thus engaging ten divisions of the Prussian Guard, the enemy thus engaging ten divisions of the first day. FOCH FOOLED GERMANS BY CONSTANT PRESSI BY CONSTANT PRESSURE

Expected to Stand North of Marne, But Americans Turned Line—Retreat Was Skillfully Conducted

By MAJOR GENERAL SIR FREDERICK MAURICE

Former Director of Operations of the British Army Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger that on this stretch of river there

Coppright, 1918, by New York Times Co. London, Aug. 8. The most satisfactory feature of the howitzers working with airplane obsecond battle of the Marne has been servation. the manner in which Foch has succeeded in keeping up pressure upon the enemy. I have little doubt but drive the enemy across the Vesle there the Germans expected to be able to is every reason to suppose he will

drew to the north bank, but the line Alsne. of the Marne was turned by the Amerof the Marne was turned by the Amerlean advance through and beyond Chatean-Thierry.

The enemy has been conducting his
retreat with skill. He has not allowed
any considerable bodies of troops to
be cut off and he has removed most

Again the enemy noped to be able to establish themselves on the upper to establish themselves on the upper nothing in the nature of a collapse. He has still to get across the Aisne. How desperately the enemy strove to avert retreat may be judged from the fact that no fewer than twenty-two divisions were engaged and at exactly the many strove that the fact that the first twenty-two divisions were engaged as a fact that the first twenty two divisions were engaged as a fact that the first twenty-two divisions were engaged. Even if he carries this through as well as he has done the rest the blow to his prestige will still be tremendous. The military party, with the Crown Prince at its head, have been grossly wrong in their estimates. They

> Having lost this plateau the Ger-Having lost this plateau the Germans had to abandon the Ardre and fall back everywhere across the Vesic.
>
> This shows clearly how completely the German leaders were out in the German leaders were out in the distribution of the south of the

> the German leaders were out in the calculation on which they based their plans for their last offensive. They believed Foch's reserves to be exhausted and that they had ample time to complete their preparations.
>
> I have, as my readers know, always been skeptical of the Germans having been skeptically prepared a line of description. systematically prepared a line of de-fense south of the Aisne to which they ntended to withdraw deliebrately They were thinking of attack and not of defense, and must have had their hands full with their preparations for

The Vesle line, between Rheims and Conde, is not a good line of defense, for its bridges can be shelled from the high ground south of the Vesle. This Tardenois country is very well known to the British army, for in September, 1914, we drove Van Kluck's rear from the Marne to the Aisne.

The ground between the Crise and the Vesle and that between the Vesle and its bridges can be shelled from the companied Mangin since his African campaigns.

Only twice was the war mentioned, once in reply to the query from an American Major on the Geenral's right, "How is the battle going, sir?" when Mangin replied simply, "The hattle is won," and again when the topic had turned to houseflies and the different ways of climinating them, some one sais. "Use butterfly net. It will be successed as port and the light ground beyond it is companied from the high ground beyond it is companied from the high ground beyond it is provided in the light ground beyond it is companied from the high ground beyond it is companied from the high ground is completely dominated by the different ways of climinating them.

German Troops Called to Suppress Disorder-Bohemians Raid Trains

By WARD PRICE Athens, Aug. 8.-Bulgaria is engaged Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger a peace offensive synchronizing with Copuright, 1918, by New York Times Co.

German movement in the same directiful Army Headquarters, Aug 8

e present state of Austria-gary, as represented by the oners taken lately on the Italian Hungary, front, is extremely serious. Muting and desertion in the army, and food rlots and strikes among the population occur throughout the According to these accounts Austria

seems to be going gradually back to a reproduction of the old medieval whither he went on a spe- a reproduction of the old medieval declares M. Carapanos in days, when bands of discharged soldiers in arms roamed Central Europe terrorizing and robbing the peasantry about in the forest and moorland there are today many little groups of out-laws and, as in Montenegro, of mere brigands who live by plunder.

Deserters from the Austrian army rally to these bands of freebooters.

M. Carapanos recalls "the deplorable more especially men who have consequences of the volcanic illusions among the Entente nations in the past, of war in Russia and find that more especially men who have re of war in Russia and find that they now are required to rejoin as soldiers often go over to the mutineers.

40,000 Armed Fugitives

There is an organization of armed fugitives from the service in Moravia in Hungary a sort of Robin Hood band has come into being, which calls He lays stress on the necessity for the liself the "Royal and Imperial Britanaller Balkan allies seeing this question gands of Bihar." These genial out smaller Balkan allies seeing this question These genial outlaws are already heroes of popular ballads, and they have reserves stolen ammunition and supplies den in the forests.

Centers of the settled population tumults at Innsbruck, Budapest, and in Wallachia, and one of the chief sources of trouble throughout the country is the regimental depots where men are collected for dispatch to the front. In Bohemia the civil population, too, raids the food trains as they pass through from the Ukraine, being given timely warning of their arrival by the railway officials.

Machine Guns Used on Strikers There were strikes at the big Skoda works in June. The work people blew up a part of the factory and paraded through the streets. Bavarian regiments there had to use machine guns before the strikers were crushed. A battalion on its way to the front mutinied at Innsbruck in June and locked its officers in the station, the men scat-tering. On May 15 a battalion of Czechs refused to leave for the front. Croatian company sent to restore order threw in its lot with them and seized the station. A German regiment of Bavarians was called in and disarmed the mutineers after fighting, in which there were considerable losses

An Austrian deserter who recently came over gives a detailed account of a revolt which he says he helped to organize in the ninety-seventh regiment at Rakesburg on the night of May 23. The regiment was 2000 strong, composed mostly of men who had returned from being prisoners in Russia. The mutiny was started prematurely, owing to an officer abusing some men found drunk in the barracks of their companies, who took their part. Shots were fired and the soldiers tried to rush the gates of the barracks, but the officers stopped them by threatening them with their pears that permission to do read to the soldiers.

FIND ROOSEVELT GRAVE

Buried by Germans," Read Inscription Over Quentin's Tomb By the Associated Press

R FREDERICK MAURICE

Ions of the British Army

that on this stretch of river there should be no difficulty in destroying German bridges, while those east of Vailey can before long be reached by howitzers working miles and solution in the army's flight.

By the Associated Fress

With the American Army on the Vesle, Aug. 8.
On a wooden cross at the head of a grave at the edge of a wood at Charles and the edge of a wood at Charles are working mery, east of Fere-en-Tardenois, is this inscription:

"Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, buried by the Germans."

Clothing and shoes were also taken. The Americans have captured many packages of loot addressed to German soldiers' families which were left behind in the army's flight.

A very interesting light on the German civilian situation is furnished by Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, buried by the Germans."

German newspapers announced several days ago that Lieutenant Roosevelt, who disappeared during an aerial combat on July 17, had been buried by the Germans at Chamery, but until yesterday the grave was not discovered. It was found by an American aviator. The inscription is in English.

CALL 294 TO 172

CALL 294 TO LIMITED SERVICE

Need for Auto Repairmen, Clerks, Stenographers and Mechanics
Washington, Aug. 8.—(By I. N. S.).—
Provost Marshal General Crowder today
issued a call for 294 limited service men
from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, New
Jersey and the District of Columbia.
The men will serve as auto repairmen,
clerks stenographers and mechanics.
Ninety-four men will entrain August
20 for Washington barracks here—twenty-five from Maryland, twenty-five from
the District of Columbia, twenty-uve
from New Jersey and nineteen from
Ohio. Pennsylvania furnishes twentyfive cierks and twenty-five stenographers
who will entrain for Washington barracks today. On August 17, 150 selective
service men will entrain for Camp Custer, Mich. Of these, Wisconsin will fur-Stenographers and Mechanics ter, Mich. Of these, Wisconsin will fur-nish eighty-two and Michigan sixty-



Don't Lose Time! Pick Your Choice Today, Tonight & Tomorrow

ROYAL BOOT SHOP

BULGARIA STARTS ARMY DESERTERS ALLIED GUNS SWEEP ENEMY BEHIND VESLE

Mangin smiled, but before he could answer, the chief of staff, who had Employing Old Method of Austrian Peasants Terror- Artillery Rakes German Lines Clear to the Aisne River While Foch's Forces Mass for Drive Northward

By EDWIN L. JAMES

of it.

Explosives Hidden in Chateau

North of Fere-en-Tardenois lies the Chateau de Fere. It is a large chateau, dating from the fifteenth century, and by its side are the ruins of one dating back to the thirteenth century. The newer chateau had been

used by the Germans for division hear

quarters and, as it offered some ad-vantages, they evidently thought the Americans might make the same use

American engineers going the

yesterday, bearing in mind the official warning against infernal machines and to be careful of all wires, noticed

the too systematic lying about of wire

along the ground and into the chateau. Examination of this system of wires showed that it ran all through the

chateau and also into the adjacent ruins, among which stands a magnifi-cent arch about ninety feet high Our engineers traced the wires with great care and found them leading to high

care and found them leading to high explosives concealed in all parts of the chateau and ruins. There were more than three tons of these explosives, which, if touched off, would have wrecked the chateau and killed everyone in it. The infernal machine was laid so that the cutting of any wire would set it off. Of course, the first step in clearing up enemy wires is to cut them.

Another chateau was destroyed ves

terday when a similar but smaller in-fernal machine was set off. Fortu-nately no one was killed, as the place

had not been occupied by Americans as an important post. In one chateau equipped with elec-

tric lights these had been arranged

The newer chateau had bee

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co.
With the American Army, Aug. 8.
The situation on the American front along the Vesle has for more than twenty-four hours been largely one of planning rather than of acting. This is speaking in a broad sense and

is speaking in a broad sense and does not mean that there have not been a number of sharp skirmishes.

The Germans have been making strong stand on the ridge between the Vesle and the Aisne with rear-guard contact parties ranging down to the northern bank of the Vesle. We have

maintained small groups on the north-

ern bank which are in constant con-

tact with the Germans.

During the lull in infantry activity both the Germans and the Americans and French have been hourly increasing their volume of artillery fire.

The final allied action may depend in detail largely on what the enemy does between the Vesle and the Aisne. It is known that orders have been issued by the German high command, looking forward to having to go back across the Alsne. On the other hand, the violent artillery work of the past forty-eight hours might indicate a

change in these plans. Foe Not Using Biggest Guns

Yet another way of looking at the situation is that the bombardment of our positions has been done by 77s and 105s, meaning that these are the largest guns on this side of the Aisne or they would certainly be in use. Wherever the enemy makes his final stand he will have big guns where they can reach well into his oppo-

nent's territory.

It must be borne in mind in considering the situation that the chief aim for which Foch launched his of-fensive on July 18 has been accomplished, in that the Rheims-Soissons salient has been wiped out, and the peril to Paris ended. In the present location of the wes

ern front it is worth a certain pric to get the Germans back to th Chemin-des-Dames. It is not worth more than a certain price, in view of situations existing elsewhere on the western front. It is also to be remen bered that the greater the effort the boche makes on this sallent the more he weakens himself somewhere else making it easier to achieve greater military results with the same expen-diture of military effort. Therefore, it is best to say that today the situation

It is entirely possible that the next two weeks may see one of the greatest artillery duels of the war, with the Germans working to make impossible for the French and Americans to maintain positions from which to ad-vance toward the Aisne and the French and American gunners work ing to make the Germans get back to the Aisne without the expenditure on our side of a great deal of infantry effort. Because of the shortening of the line between the vicinities of Rheims and Solssons both sides have an unusually large supply of guns this front.

As for an artillery duel on a larg ale, so long as the enemy keeps his big guns so far back he cannot reach our present Vesle lines. The Ameriand French have the best of the situation because our big guns are already raking from the Vesle clear back to the Aisne. The continuing rain of the last week has put the roads used by the Germans in bac

German Looting Complete In his withdrawal from the towns

south of the Vesle the boche made one of the most complete jobs of pears that permission to do personal looting was given to the soldiers, who were not only allowed to send their to their families, but were vided with military transport for that

stripped absolutely. Of food not one can or pound was left behind. The shelves of the stores were swept clean.

boche shows evidence of a systematic attempt to terrorize Americans by the

in the locality have not yet been en-tirely analyzed, it may be said that the Americans have to haul to this district their drinking water.

Switch would have blown up the place. No fewer than 150 of these infernal machines have been found. Without going into details, for samples of water

3 Million Cold Feet

Every third family of the million who read The Delineator buys a hot-water bottle each year. Four and a half people-nine feet-to a family, a total of three million cold feet for manufacturers of hot-water bottles to cater to. The great Delineator audience of a million prosperous families buy vast quantities of household products every year. Do you manufacture something used by American homes?

Delineator

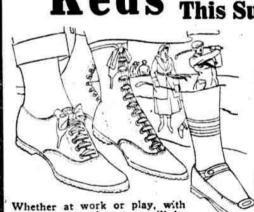
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Boys' & Girls'

\$1.25

Keds on your feet you will be more comfortable this summer. have light, high-grade canvas uppers and springy rubber soles

that add a new joy to walking. Bathing Caps and Bathing Shoes Bathing Bags Reduced to 50c.

Goodyear Five-Ply Garden Hose Reduced to 10c Per Foet.

JAR RINGS 10c DOZEN, \$1.00 A GROSS Joodyear Chestnut Chestnut

Sweeping Sale of Tropical Suits at Oak Hall— Palm Beach, Cool Crashes, Mohairs

1200 Suits In All

\$8.50 to \$12.00 Genuine \$7.50 \$16.50 and \$18.50 Mohair \ Suits-600 in Number \ \$10

ANY cool cloth, crashes and open weave fabrics are in this great hot-weather disposal of comfortable Clothing. No dearth of selection anywhere with sizes all the way up

to 50-inch chest measurement. Hundreds of Men and Young Men will insure themselves against the heat wave at Oak Hall tomorrow.

We have provided the opportunity, and the buying public always appreciates the timeliness of the great Clothing disposals at Sixth and Market streets.

Wanamaker & Brown Market at Sixth for 57 Years